

# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Lead-in

The Transportation Corps is comprised of many diverse facets such as its personnel, the equipment used, and its interoperability capabilities.

Imagine you are a Transportation Officer responsible for the successful integration of active and reserve units and host nation contractors to perform terminal operations.

Each group has its:

- Own identity
- Concept of the importance of the mission
- Different skills and capabilities
- Different equipment they were trained with

Your skill as a leader will be demonstrated by your ability to get these groups to become coherent operational units that accomplish transportation missions.

Diverse groups work together to transport personnel and materiel throughout the world.

One day, your leadership may be demonstrated by the integration of the skills and capabilities of these groups to achieve a transportation mission.

### LEAD-IN



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Main Menu

BRANCHING



Concepts, Principles,  
and Objectives  
Incomplete



Scope Including RSOI

Incomplete

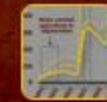


Management

Incomplete



Transportation Corps  
Force Integration  
Incomplete



This lesson will include information about Force Integration concepts, principles, and objectives, its scope including Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration operations, and aspects regarding Force Integration management and its impact on the Transportation Corps.





# FORCE INTEGRATION



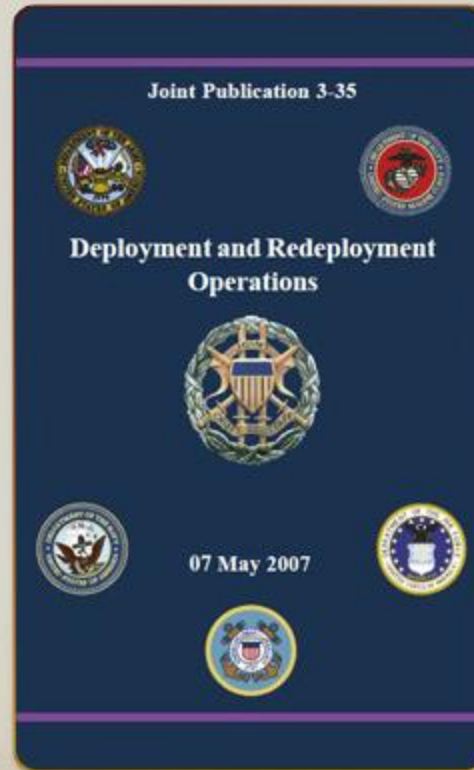
## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Definition of Force Integration

Force Integration is the process that simultaneously sustains the highest possible levels of combat readiness while incorporating new:

- Doctrine
- Equipment
- Force Structure

Successfully executed, Force Integration achieves a systematic management of change.



Force Integration is a process that manages change in doctrine, equipment, and Force Structures in a way that maintains combat readiness.

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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Integration Scope

Force Integration manages the synchronized implementation of change.

Change must be integrated throughout all Army domains to include:

- Doctrine
- Organizations
- Training materiel
- Leader development and education
- Personnel
- Facilities



Though some leaders may integrate change within a few units, others work to integrate change throughout the Army structure.

Select the Journal for more information. When you are finished, select the Next arrow to continue.

### Journal Narration:

The Army Capabilities Integration Center leads the development and integration of force capabilities across all the domains.

They lead integration within a Joint and Multinational environment to support Joint Force Commanders.



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Concepts

The concept of Force Integration is to have a process that synchronizes a resource-constrained execution of an approved force development program.

The aim of this effort is to achieve the systematic management of change, including the:

- Introduction, incorporation, and sustainment of change
- Coordination and integration of systems that work collectively
- Knowledge and consideration of implications created by the execution process

The execution of change brings challenges both foreseen and unforeseen.

As a Senior Transportation Officer managing integration, you must anticipate and prepare for challenges at each integration phase.



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Principles

As a Senior Transportation Officer, you must be aware of the diversity of those you lead and create an atmosphere conducive to embracing change.

These Force Integration principles will guide your integration efforts.

As a senior leader, you must:

- **Have a clear understanding of the total force**
- **Know the units involved**
- **Sustain**
- **Instill leadership**
- **Achieve the goal**

As a Senior Transportation Officer, you must be aware of your duties and responsibilities in regards to Force Integration.



### Clear Understanding

You should have a clear understanding of the Total Force and assume the responsibility for, and ownership of that Total Force.

### Know the Units

You should have a clear and mutual understanding of each unit's mission-active, Guard, and Reserve-in Service and joint/combined operations, during peace and war.

### Sustain

You must make a commitment to provide the resources needed to accomplish assigned missions.

### Instill Leadership

You must instill leadership in senior commanders-active, Guard, and Reserve to ensure the readiness of the Total Force.

### Achieve the Goal

You must achieve the goal of shaping and preparing for Total Force Integration, creating a seamless and integrated cost-effective force.



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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Integration Objective

Well executed Force Integration conducted at joint and Army levels position combat forces swiftly and efficiently.

As a logistics or transportation officer involved in Force Integration, your objective is to have fully operational units by:

- Assessing the combined impact of Army functional systems on the units
- Ensuring the appropriate mix of resources (structure, people, equipment, dollars, facilities, and information)

Integrating the skills and capabilities of different units requires preparation, planning, and resources.



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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Integration Achieved

Thorough integration must be completed before a unit is operational and can perform its mission.

Integration is complete when the:

- Combatant commander establishes positive command and control over the arriving unit
- Unit is capable of performing its assigned mission

The integration challenge is to seamlessly integrate cohesive, mission capable units into the gaining command.



Integration enables units and partners in joint and combined operations to become a viable working force.

The integration challenge is to seamlessly integrate cohesive, mission capable units into the gaining command.



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

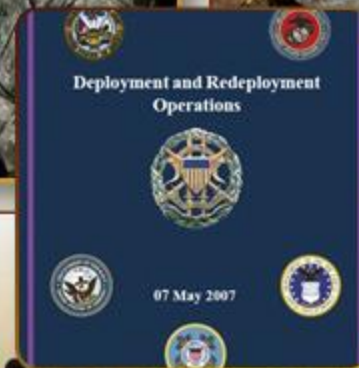
### Key Points

The following key points were discussed:

- Definition of Force Integration
- Integration Scope
- Integration Concepts
- Integration Principles
- Integration Objectives
- Completion of Integration

The following key points were discussed: the definition of Force Integration, the Scope of Force Integration, the concepts, principles and objectives of Force Integration, and when Force Integration is completed.

### KEY POINTS



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

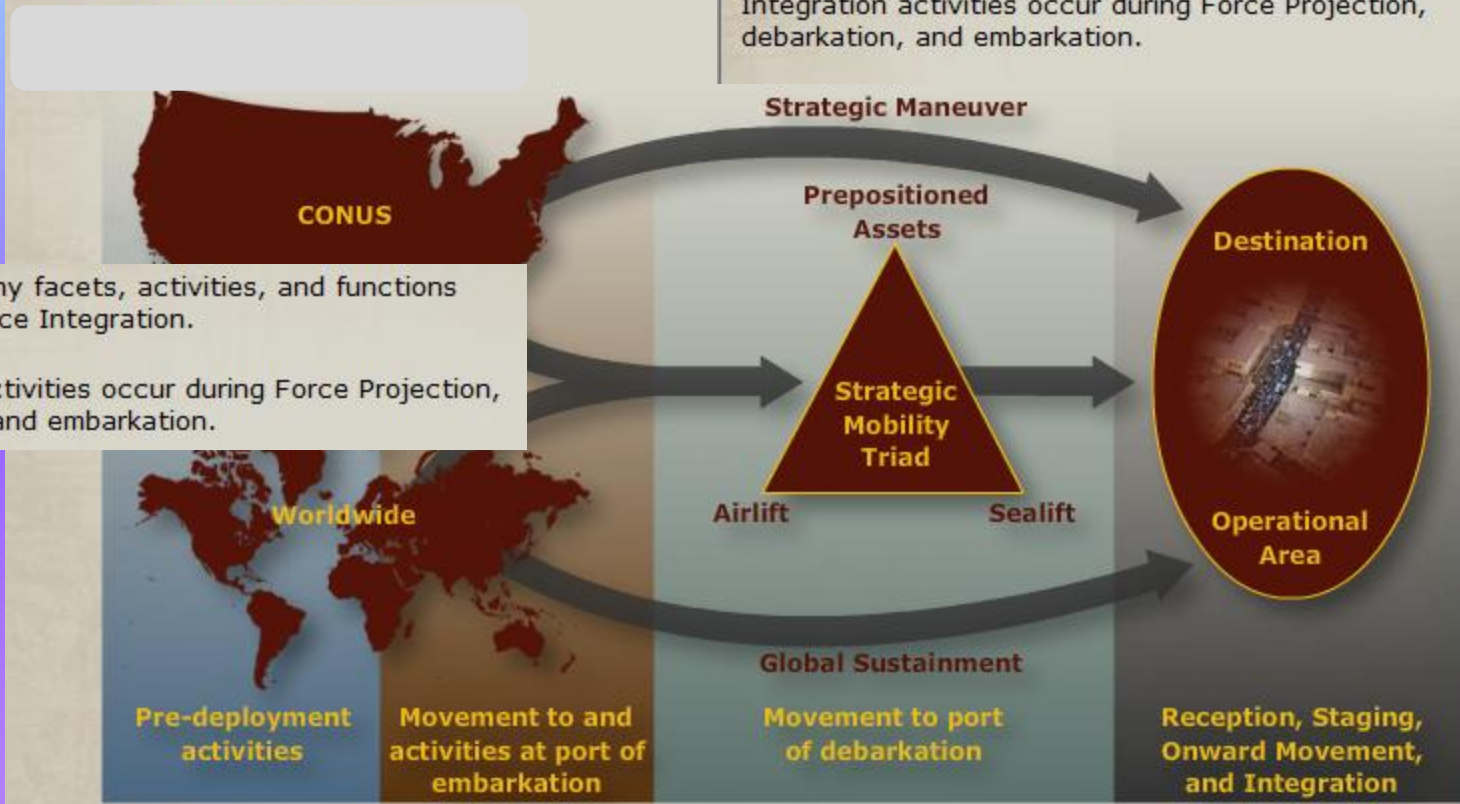
### Scope of Force Integration

The integration process occurs in many facets during the transportation of personnel and materiel to include:

- Force Projection
- Debarkation activities
- Embarkation activities

There are many facets, activities, and functions related to Force Integration.

Integration activities occur during Force Projection, debarkation, and embarkation.





# FORCE INTEGRATION

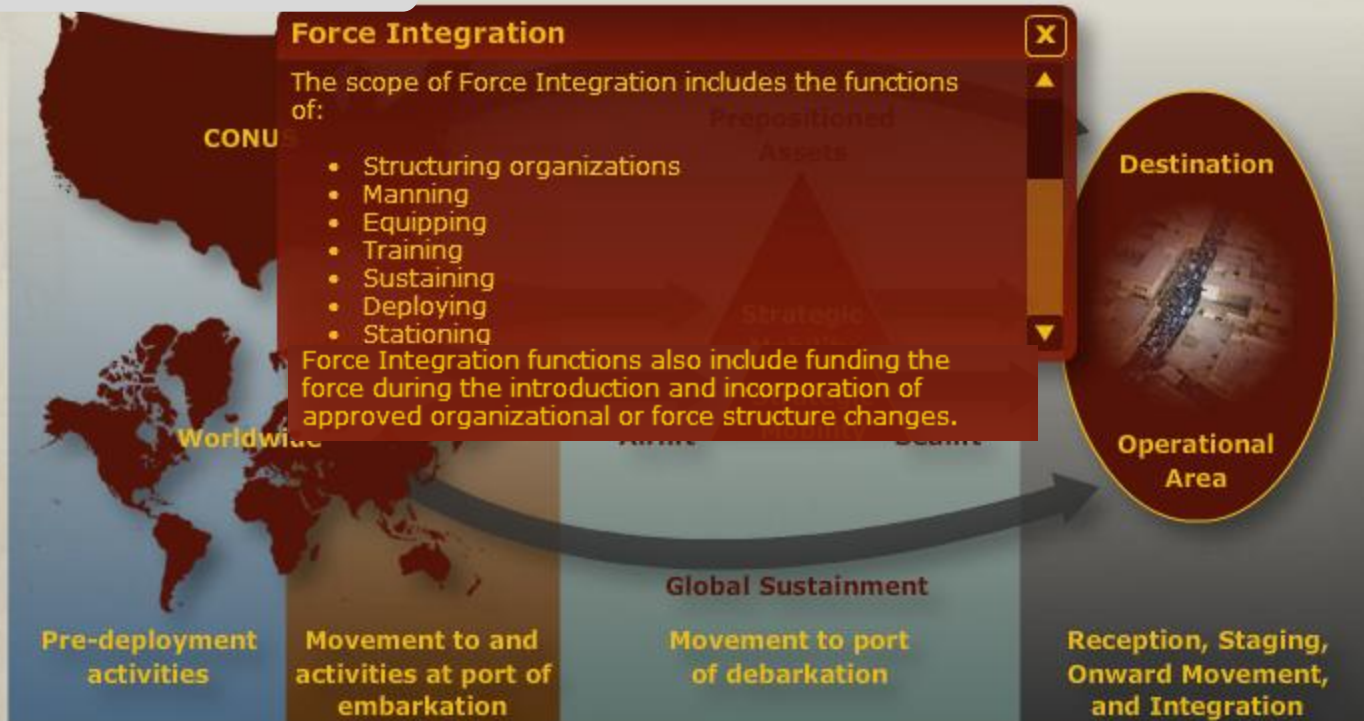


## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Scope of Force Integration

The integration process occurs in many facets during the transportation of personnel and materiel to include:

- Force Projection
- Debarkation activities
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# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Management Considerations

As a Senior Transportation Officer, you will be coordinating active duty, reserve personnel, and contractors to accomplish a transportation mission.

As you integrate these forces to work together in a coherent manner, the scope of your activities include:

- **Minimize the adverse**
- **Synchronize**
- **Focus Army management effectively**



#### Minimize

Minimize the adverse impact of integration on force readiness during introduction and incorporation.

Control measures, such as liaison officers or movement control teams can reduce confusion between integrating units, Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI) forces, and receiving headquarters.

#### Synchronize

Synchronize several functional activities to produce combat ready organizations that can work coherently.

The transfer may require interaction and familiarization among units and a requirement that arriving units meet certain standards before being completely integrated into the combat plan.

#### Focus

Focus Army management actions toward organizations that can ensure orderly integration.

Requirements for integration planning and coordination should be communicated early to the units that must meet requirements and to those that facilitate Force Integration.



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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI)

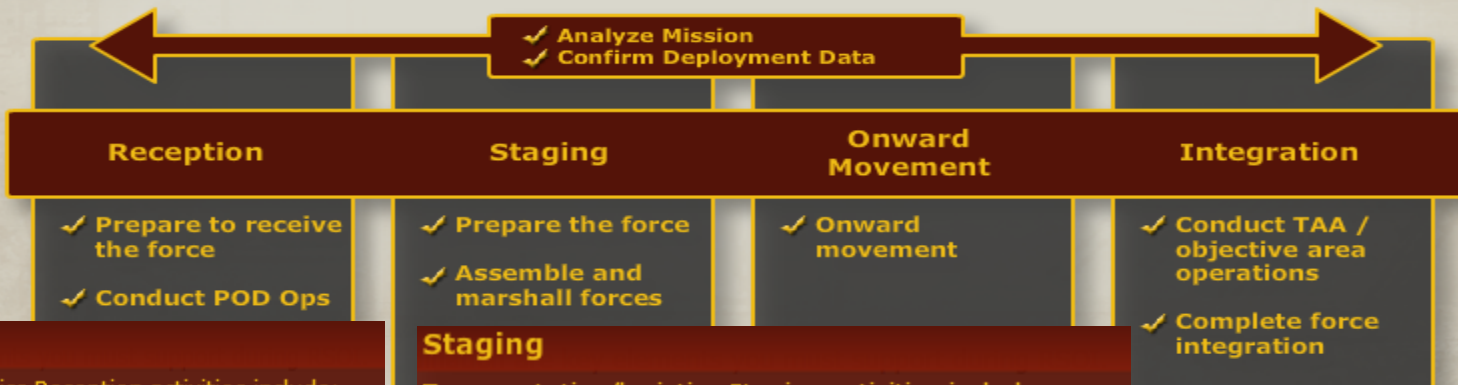
RSOI is a set of complex processes whose purpose is to build the combat power necessary to support the combatant commander's concept of operation.

Transportation, in-transit visibility, and coordination are key elements you must support during RSOI.

The responsibilities and activities relative to RSOI vary according to the unit mission.

The four segments of RSOI are:

- Reception
- Staging
- Onward Movement
- Integration



### Reception

Transportation/logistics Reception activities include:  
RSOI vary according to the unit mission.

- Unloading personnel and equipment from strategic transport assets
- Managing port marshalling areas
- Transporting personnel, equipment, and materiel to staging areas
- Providing logistics support services to units transiting the port of debarkation.

### Staging

Transportation/logistics Staging activities include:  
RSOI vary according to the unit mission.

- Organizing personnel, equipment, and basic loads into movement units
- Preparing the units for onward movement
- Providing logistics support for units transiting the staging area

### Onward Movement

Transportation/logistics Onward Movement activities include: y according to the unit mission.

- Moving units from reception facilities and staging areas to the Tactical Assembly Areas (TAAs) or other theater destinations
- Moving non-unit personnel to gaining commands
- Moving sustainment supplies to distribution sites

### Integration

Transportation/logistics Integration activities include those that enable the synchronized transfer of capabilities into an operational commander's force prior to mission execution.

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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### RSOI Principles

The principles of RSOI guide the planning and execution of operations including those of integration and transportation.

RSOI operations are the responsibility of the combatant commander and his designated command and control headquarters.

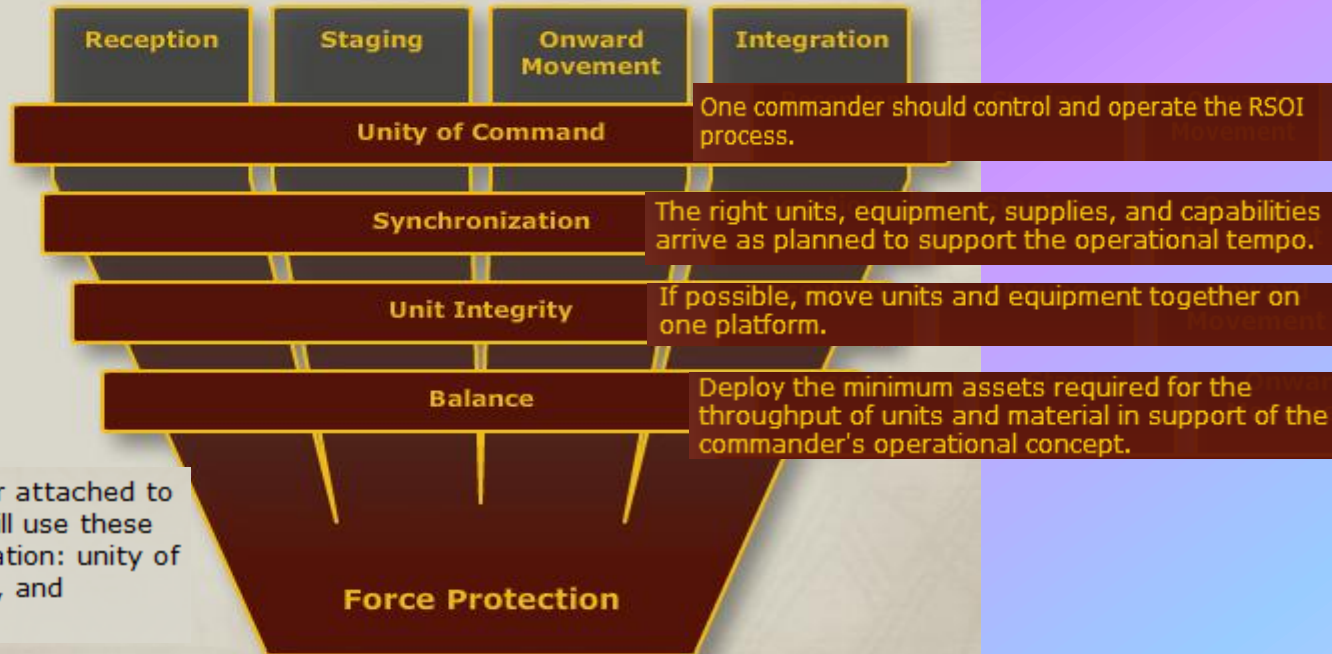
Normally, a theater sustainment command controls the physical facilities and collaborates with the advanced echelon of the arriving headquarters.

RSOI principles are:

- **Unity of command**
- **Synchronization**
- **Unit integrity**
- **Balance**

If you are a Senior Transportation Officer attached to a Theater Sustainment Command, you will use these principles to guide activities and coordination: unity of command, synchronization, unit integrity, and balance.

### RSOI Principles



### Journal Entry

Conduct of the Persian Gulf War  
DoD Final Report to Congress  
April 1992

Although personnel were usually flown to the Gulf, most equipment and supplies were sent by sea. Close coordination among the entire transportation network was necessary to ensure that airlifted personnel reached the theater near the date their equipment was scheduled to arrive.

Arrival of personnel before their equipment would increase the burden on the Saudi infrastructure. It also would expose troop concentrations in the port areas to possible enemy attack by ballistic missiles, aircraft, and terrorists.



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### RSOI Infrastructure

Integration is required to conduct the RSOI process.

The infrastructure used to conduct RSOI activities are diverse and include:

- In-place command and control forces
- Advanced echelon of the deploying units
- Deploying forces
- Host nation and multinational support elements
- Contractor support
- Army prepositioned stocks

The RSOI process is supported by outside entities such as host nation operators and contractors, as well as active duty and reserve components.

#### ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

**Communication Systems  
Force Protection  
Support Organizations  
and Structures**

#### ENABLING ELEMENTS

**Host Nation Support  
Multinational Support  
Contract Support**

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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Key Points

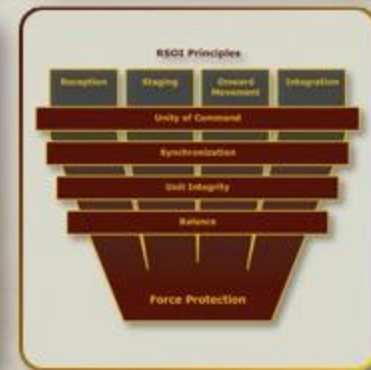
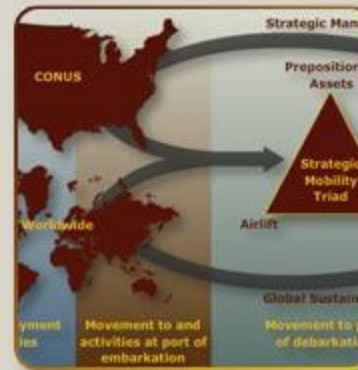
The following key points were discussed:

- Scope of Force Integration
- Management considerations
- Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
- RSOI Principles
- RSOI Infrastructure

The following key points were discussed: the scope of Force Integration and management considerations.

Also discussed were Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and the Integration process, including its principles and infrastructure.

### KEY POINTS





# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Management of Force Integration Actions

Efficient and successful Force Integration involves preplanning and communication.

Knowing where troops and materiel are during the transport and integration process is key to a responsive and agile force.

Coordination of Force Integration actions must exercise:

- **Information exchange**
- **Team approach**

The integration process may require interaction and familiarization among units and that arriving units meet certain standards before being completely integrated.

Upon integration, combat-ready units are transferred to the operational commander.

You must consider many factors when planning Force Integration. Your success in this endeavor will require information exchange and a team approach.

### Information exchange

Coordination of all aspects of Force Integration requires the constant exchange of information.

Throughout the Army there is a continued emphasis to improve the information flow within and between the multiple systems and processes used to coordinate Force Integration actions.



### Team approach

The integrating team approach ensures that every action is properly coordinated with representatives who have knowledge of elements that impact a unit to include:

- Doctrine
- Design
- Structure
- Personnel
- Acquisition
- Equipping
- Resources
- Facilities
- Information management
- Training activities

# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Force Integration Analysis

Commanders and senior leaders may use the following tools to evaluate a unit's readiness after integration:

- **Assessment**
- **Organizational Assessment**
- **Training Assessment**
- **Training Evaluation**
- **Certification**

Commanders and leaders can evaluate the integration of doctrine, equipment, and force structure using these tools: assessment, organizational assessment, training assessment, training evaluation, and certification.

### Assessment

**Purpose:** Assessment is a means for the commander to make a judgment of the organization's ability to accomplish its wartime operational mission.

Assessment is a continual process that includes evaluating training, conducting an organizational assessment, and preparing a training assessment.

**Responsibility of:** Commander

### Organizational Assessment

**Purpose:** Organizational Assessment is a process used to analyze and correlate evaluations of various functional systems, such as training, logistics, personnel, and Force Integration. Organizational Assessments are applicable to battalion and above.

It is used to determine an organization's capability to accomplish its wartime mission and is based on an aggregate of multiple evaluations.

**Responsibility of:** Army senior leaders



### Training Assessment

**Purpose:** Training Assessment is a process used to analyze training evaluations and other sources of feedback to determine the current level of training proficiency on mission essential tasks.

**Responsibility of:** Commanders and leaders

### Training Evaluation

**Purpose:** Training Evaluation is the process used to measure the demonstrated ability of individuals and units to accomplish specified training objectives.

It is used to determine the progress toward, or achievement of the Army training standard.

**Responsibility of:** Commanders and leaders at every level



### Certification

**Purpose:** Certification is a measure of an individual's technical proficiency.

It may also be used to confirm a unit's collective training proficiency to perform a specific mission or task.

**Requirements:** Certification requirements are normally specified in Army or MACOM regulations.



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Force Management Staff

The Division and other Force Management Staff plan and execute Force Integration.

Tools used by Force Management Staff at Division and lower to manage Force Integration include:

- Force structure management, including authorization document management
- Unit Status Report (USR) monitoring
- Force structure review and analysis
- Systems integration, including action plan development, distribution plans reviews, and facilities review
- Organization integration, including organizational assessments, force structure review and analysis, and authorization document review process



The Force Management Staff uses tools and processes to aid Force Integration.

At Division and lower, these tools may be used: Force structure management, Unit Status Report, Force structure review and analysis, systems integration, and organizational integration.

# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Initiatives

Army leaders made initiatives in these areas to improve force readiness.

These initiatives influence Force Integration and Force Development:

- **Force Planning**
- **Flexibility for Reserve Component units**
- **Family Readiness**
- **Parity of Benefit**
- **Training**
- **Equipping Reserve Component units**
- **Facilities**
- **Stabilizing Soldiers and Units**

Initiatives leading to further Force Integration also work to enhance Force Development.

Initiatives can serve to support Soldier retention among active duty, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve as well as the preservation of an all volunteer Army.

### Parity of Benefit

With the increased use of the Reserve Component across the full spectrum of operations, the compensation and benefits available to Reserve Component members need to be fair and in parity with the Active Component.

### Training

Training that incorporates increased use of simulation, embedded training, unique civilian/military mixes of skills, capabilities, and distance learning technologies will improve training readiness.



### Force Planning

Force Planning requires Reserve Component capabilities be tied to war plans and contingency plans across the total spectrum of national military requirements. This will help further Active Component/ Reserve component (AC/RC) integration.

### Stabilizing

With a goal to ensure Sustainable Military Tempo and Maintain Workforce Satisfaction, Army leaders in 2005 announced an initiative to stabilize Soldiers for longer periods and synchronize assignments to maneuver Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs).

This effort will also improve unit cohesion and readiness, while reducing both turbulence in units and uncertainty for families.



### Flexibility for Reserve Component units

Reserve Component units have the flexibility to support active component missions across the full spectrum of military activities, including peacetime operations and emergencies. This brings with it the need to balance the nation's Reserve use with nonmilitary career and family demands.

### Family Readiness

Family Readiness and Support plans utilize chain of command, staff assistance and inspection, operational readiness evaluations, and mobilization exercises to evaluate effectiveness.

### Equipping Reserve Component units

Reserve Component units need to be equipped with modern, compatible equipment used by Active Component units and coalition partners. This initiative can be addressed with the redistribution of major weapons systems and used equipment to the Reserve Components.

### Facilities

Enhancement of facilities through base realignment efforts, new construction will demonstrate care for our Soldiers and their families. Co-locating active and reserve component facilities and operations whenever possible will enhance cohesion, training, and readiness.





# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### One Army Concept

The challenge of the One Army Concept is that it takes diverse units, sometimes with different equipment. Through integration and training; they perform as one coherent force.

The three components to the One Army Concept are:

- Army National Guard (ARNG)
- U.S. Army Reserve Component (USAR)
- Active Component Army (AC)



Early militias from the original colonies were fueled by a passion for freedom. Today's forces carry on that passion combining it with state of the art warfighting equipment and support systems.

Integrated forces from the National Guard units of each state, the Army Reserves, and active Army forces pull together to preserve our freedom and fight for those who cannot.

John J. Sheehan  
USMC, U.S. Atlantic Command, and Supreme Allied  
Commander Atlantic  
Next Steps in Joint Force Integration  
Autumn 1996

*The changed security environment, combined with rapid advances in communications and weapons technology and mounting fiscal constraints, are pushing the Armed Forces toward greater integration.*

*In future conflicts, smaller forces will have to arrive in-theater ready to fight as a joint team. For that reason, we must continue to work toward achieving coherent joint operations.*



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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Reserve Capabilities

Reserve capabilities, personnel, and assets provide substantial support to Army missions comprising 52 percent of the Total Army's military force.

Reserve Components provide major critical capabilities in the following areas:

- Field Artillery
- Medical Forces
- Air Defense Artillery
- Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations
- Combat Support (Echelons above Division)
- Combat Sustainment (Service Support)

Reserve Components provide substantial support in the areas shown.

Upon alert for deployment, generating force sustainment organizations ensure Army forces are manned, equipped, and meet all Soldier readiness criteria.

This state of readiness and mission accomplishment demonstrates the successful Force Integration of active and Reserve Component capabilities.





# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Key Points

The following key points were discussed:

- Coordination of Force Integration actions
- Force Integration Analysis
- Force Management Staff
- Army initiatives
- One Army Concept
- Reserve capabilities

*Select the Next arrow to test your knowledge with a Quick Challenge.*

### KEY POINTS



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### The Transportation Officer and Force Integration

As a Senior Transportation Officer, you will be integrating the capabilities of Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Active Components into transportation and sustainment missions.

It is important you understand the expertise each brings to the transportation function and the degree of support they offer.



Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve units specialize in different transportation functions.

As a Senior Transportation Officer, it is important you know Reserve capabilities so you can effectively integrate them into sustainment and transportation missions.



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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Army Force Structure

The Army Force structure is divided into nine force structure components for the purpose of resource management.

In regards to transportation, the focus is primarily on the integration of Army transportation units in compos one, two, and three:

1. Active Army (AC)
2. Army National Guard (ARNG)
3. U.S. Army Reserve (USAR)

The Army Force structure is divided into nine force structure components.

In regards to transportation, we will focus primarily on the integration of transportation units composed of the first three components: the active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

- Active Army (AC) COMPO 1
- Army National Guard (ARNG) COMPO 2
- Army Reserve (USAR) COMPO 3
- Unresourced COMPO 4
- In the Total Army Analysis (TAA) COMPO 5
- Army Prepositioned Sets (APS) COMPO 6
- Direct Host Nation Offsets (DHNS) COMPO 7
- Indirect Host Nation Offsets (IHNS) COMPO 8
- Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) COMPO 9

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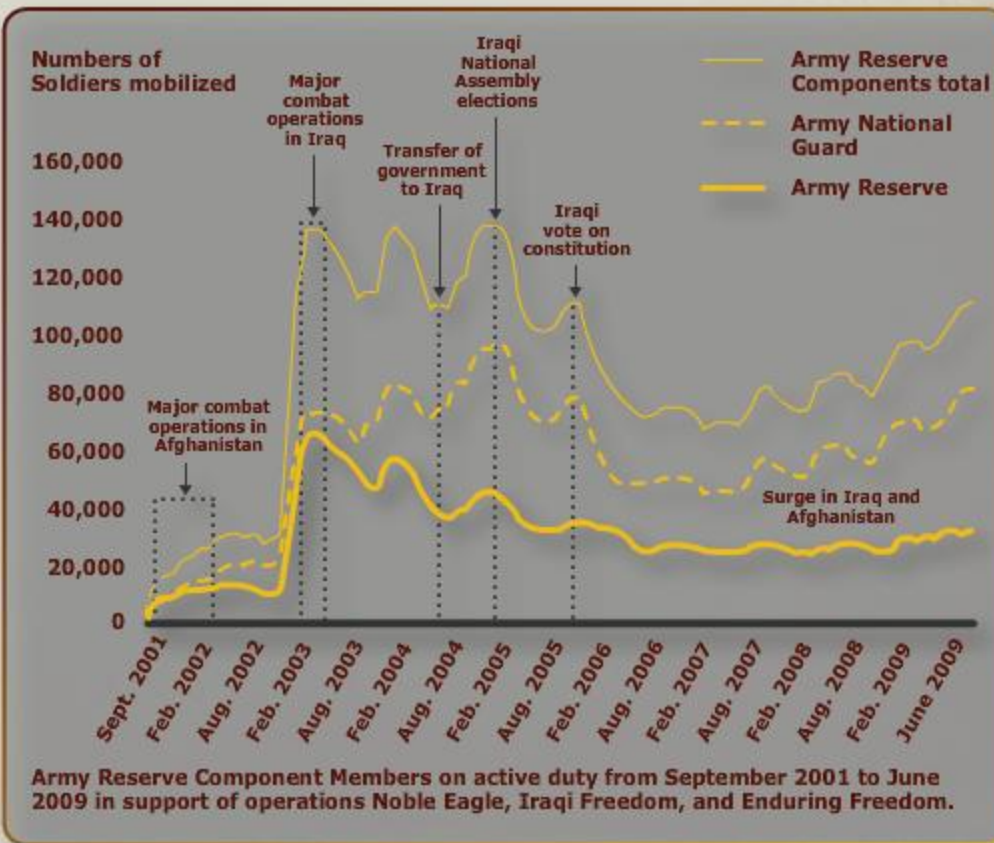
## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Reserve Component Contribution

With the Modular Force restructure and the intensity of operations since September 11, 2001, the support rendered by Reserve Components mirrors that of Active Components.

#### Reserve Components:

- Make up 52 percent of Total Army forces and provide substantial transportation capabilities
- Are operationally employed in the same manner as active component units
- Exceed AC workforce in the areas of Combat Support and Combat Service Support



The Army's Reserve Components have experienced a continued high level of mobilizations since 2001.

They provided substantial support during Operations Noble Eagle, Enduring Freedom, and Iraqi Freedom.



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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Integration of Reserves

The integration of Reserve Components brings challenges in training for interoperability and familiarization of like equipment.

Reserves units are evolving to have the same designs, organizational structures, and equipment as their active component counterparts.

It is anticipated that converted modular units will be fully staffed and equipped by 2019.



Government Accounting Office Report to Congress  
Reserve Forces  
September 2009

*The Army is finding it difficult to provide units access to the same equipment for training that they will use overseas so they can attain training proficiency before they deploy.*

*The demand for some items, such as mine resistant ambush protected vehicles and night vision equipment, has increased across the Army as operations have continued, and equipment requirements to support ongoing operations continue to evolve.*

*As previously reported, these evolving requirements have made it difficult for the Army to communicate to deploying units what equipment will be needed in theater and has challenged the reserve components to identify and transfer the right items.*

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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Primary Functional Areas-Reserves

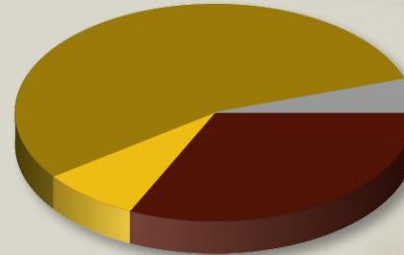
Transportation Corps operations are significantly supported by Reserve Components in these functional areas:

- Command and Control
- Movement Control/In-transit Visibility
- Port Opening/Throughput
- Intratheater Transportation

The ARNGs largest contribution to transportation is in the functional area of Intratheater Transportation.

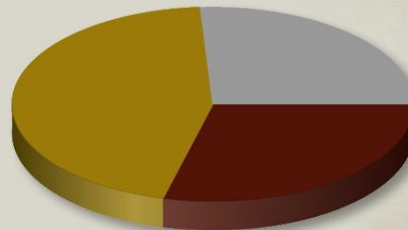
The USARs largest contribution to transportation is in Movement Control/In-Transit Visibility.

AC ARNG Army Reserve Compo 4



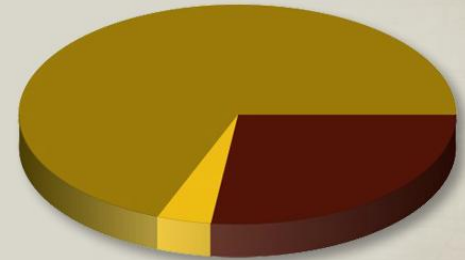
Command and Control

AC ARNG Army Reserve Compo 4



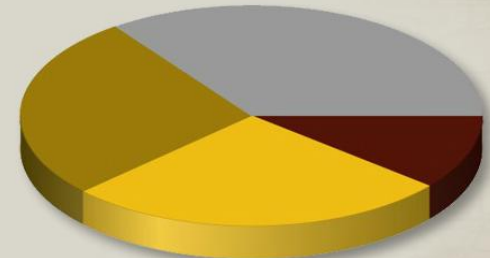
Port Opening/Throughput

AC ARNG Army Reserve Compo 4



Movement Control/In-transit Visibility

AC ARNG Army Reserve Compo 4



Intratheater Transportation





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### ARNG / USAR Transportation Corps Contribution

Active duty Army composes less than one-third of the Transportation Corps workforce.

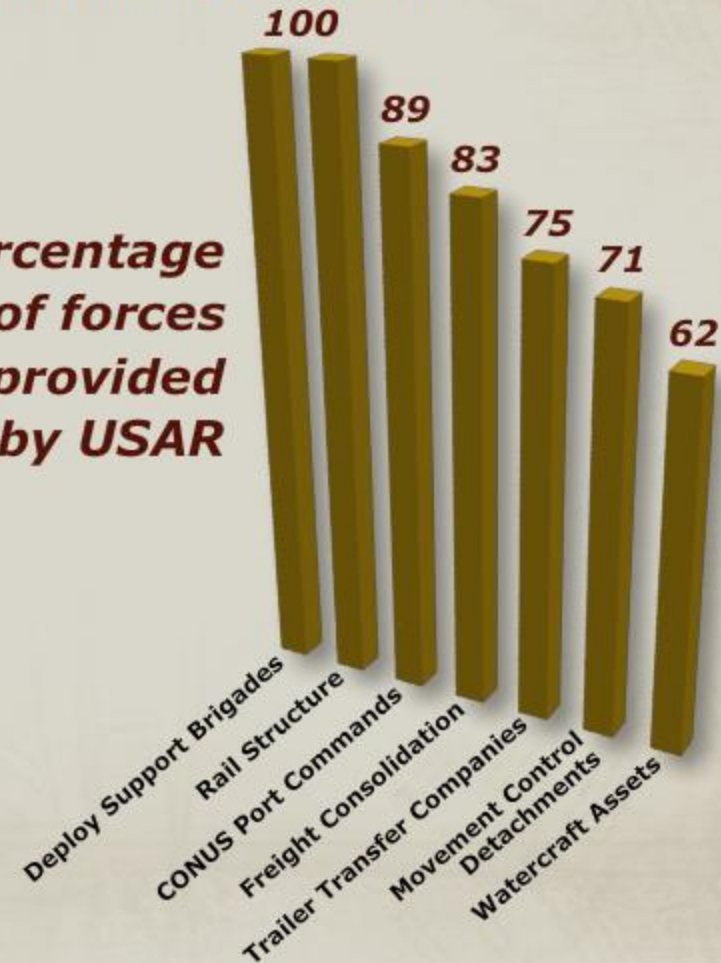
The remainder is composed of ARNG and USAR Components.

Some transportation functions are entirely staffed by the USAR.

Reserve Components compose a great share of the Transportation Corps workforce.

As a Senior Transportation Officer, you will interface with these components and be responsible for their integration into a coherent force.

*Percentage  
of forces  
provided  
by USAR*



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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Key Points

The following key points were discussed:

- Army Force Structure Components
- Reserve Components contribution to the Total Army
- Integration of Reserves
- Primary functional areas supported by Reserve Components
- Reserve Components contribution to transportation activities

The following key points were discussed: the Army Force Structure Components, Reserve Components contribution to the Total Army, Integration of Reserve forces, the primary functional areas supported by Reserve Components, and the contribution to transportation activities by Reserve Components.

### KEY POINTS





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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Workforce (SDDC)

The SDDC is a service component to USTRANSCOM and is responsible for terminal services worldwide.

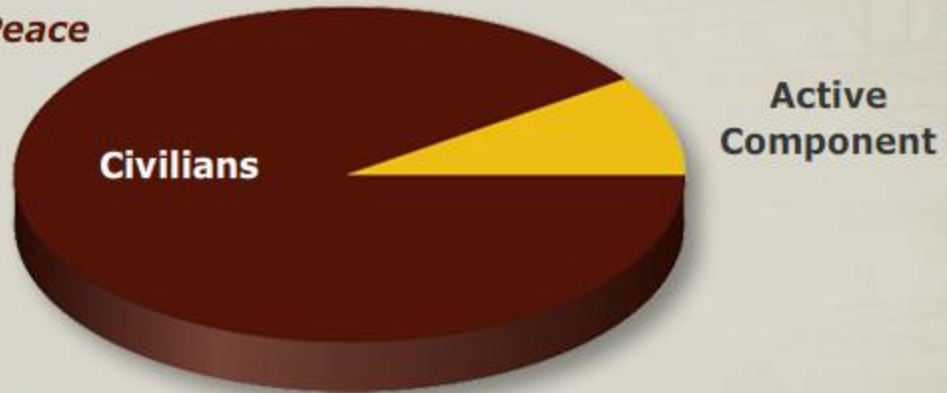
The workforce that comprises SDDC changes between peacetime and wartime.

During mobilizations, SDDC personnel are almost doubled with the addition of Reserve Components.

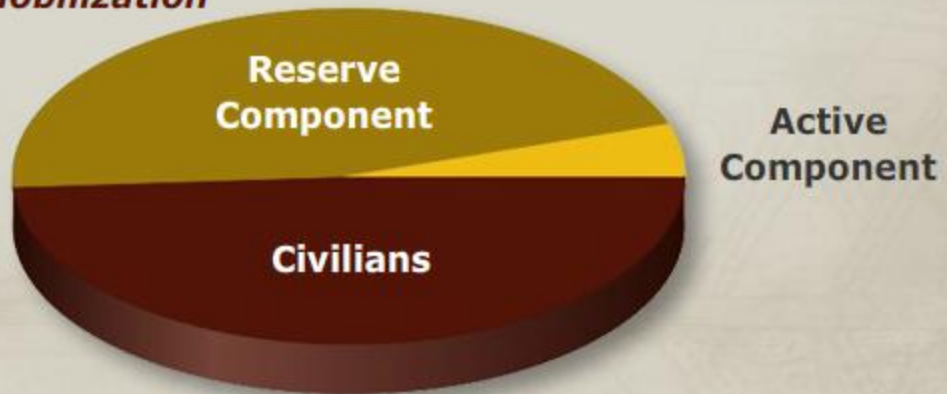
Active Components participation in SDDC is slated to decrease as Reserve Components increase.

In wartime, Surface Deployment and Distribution Command almost doubles its personnel with the addition of Reserve Components.

**Peace**



**Partial Mobilization**



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## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Unit Composition

As a Senior Transportation Officer, you will need to be aware of the compositions and characteristics of transportation units and new initiatives that reshape their structure.

As examples of the modular Army, effective use of these units demands thoughtful Force Integration:

- **Terminal Battalions**
- **Standardized Truck Companies**
- **Movement Control Battalions (EAC and Corps)**
- **Motor Transport Battalions**
- **Terminal Supervision Teams and Port Management Teams**
- **Port Opening Watercraft Maintenance Companies**

Increasing use of Army Reserve and Army National Guard requires thoughtful consideration of Force Integration challenges.

As a Senior Transportation Officer, you will need to be aware of possible Force Integration challenges.





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## Terminal Battalions

The Terminal Battalion is a flexible organization. Its components vary according to the particular requirements of each of its diversified missions.

Modifying the number and types of units attached to the Terminal Battalion tailors it for each task.

Characteristics of Terminal Battalions include mirror capabilities between Active and Reserve Components that result in:

- Increased Total Army Landing Craft Utility (LCU) availability by integrating AC and USAR crews
- No equipment transfers between AC and USAR units
- Additional assignment option for AC U.S. Marine MOS Soldiers

## Standardized Truck Companies

Characteristics of Standardized Truck Companies include characteristics that lend themselves to easier Force Integration to include:

- Design structure with an operations section/enhanced organization
- Modular, easily tailored units more capable to perform split-based operations

## Movement Control Battalions

Characteristics of Movement Control Battalions at Echelon Above Corps (EAC) and Corps level include:

- Staffing by S2/S3 CPT and 88A Transportation Plans Officer
- A structure that supports modular concepts by having a Headquarters Detachment with a CPT Detachment Commander
- Additional automation and communications

## Motor Transport Battalions

Motor Transport Battalions have evolved to add:

- A Support Operations (SPO) component
- Communication personnel, SGT 74B

## Terminal Supervision Teams and Port

Terminal Supervision Teams and Port Management Teams have characteristics that support their supervisory mission and terminal port operations as opposed to ports operating at inland, aerial, highway, or rail locations.

Characteristics include:

- 24 hour capability to supervise terminal contracts
- Asset Visibility/In-transit Visibility (ITV) via Worldwide Port System (WPS) database
- Teams merge for Seaport operations
- Expanded commercial port/berth opening
- Stow planning via Integrated Computerized Deployment System (ICODES)
- Automation maintenance
- Improved flexibility, modularity, and tailorability
- Expandable for multi-ship operations (three or more)

## Port Opening Watercraft Maintenance

Port Opening Watercraft Maintenance Companies are modular deployable companies capable of operating a containerized maintenance facility.

# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### System Enablers

Distribution is the largest single process in the execution of sustainment operations. It is controlled through distribution management centers and in-transit visibility enablers.

These Transportation Corps system enablers include:

- Movement Tracking System (MTS) and In-Transit Visibility (ITV)
- Battle Command Sustainment Support System (BCS3)

The military uses BCS3 in most Division Operation Centers. It is used in theater to interact with MTS.

Though it does not interface with Blue Force Tracker (BFT) the Command Post of the Future (CPOF) will provide needed BFT interface.



The continual assessment of sustainment operations ensures mission success. It gives confidence to commanders who must respond to a changing operational tempo.

These enablers help to sustain and monitor in-theater transportation and sustainment operations.



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Equipment Enablers

Distribution activities are performed using equipment from integrated units or the private sector.

Color coding helps identify integrated Heavy Equipment Transport (HET) assets:

- Green transportation assets are military vehicles and personnel.
- White transportation assets are civilian or contractor vehicles and personnel.

Integrated units perform many distribution activities. Colors aid the unit identification of Heavy Equipment Transport assets.



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Equipment Enablers (cont.)

These equipment assets and cargo systems enable greater distribution efficiencies:

- Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT)
- Rough Terrain Container Handler (RTCH)
- Flatrack exchange
- Palletized load in transit
- Container Handling Unit (CHU)
- Container Roll-in/out Platform (CROP)





# FORCE INTEGRATION



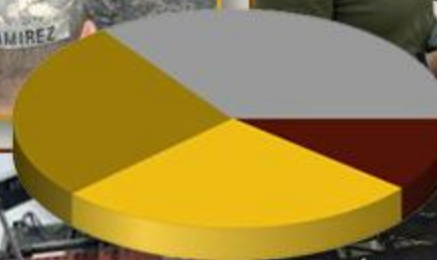
## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Key Points

The following key points were discussed:

- Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Workforce
- Transportation Units staffed by Reserve Components
- Transportation system and equipment enablers

### KEY POINTS



# FORCE INTEGRATION



## Senior Transportation Officer Qualification Course Force Integration

### Summary

In this lesson, you have learned about the elements and activities that define Force Integration including:

- Force Integration concepts, principles, and objectives
- The scope of activities involved in Force Integration, including RSOI
- Management and evaluation of Force Integration
- Impact of Force Integration on the Transportation Corps

In this lesson, you have learned about the elements and activities that define Force Integration.

You have also learned about Force Integration concepts, principles, and objectives.

You have seen the scope of Force Integration activities, including the means and tools to manage it, and the Force Integration challenges faced by Transportation Corps units.

### SUMMARY

